nience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our ſtation, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and ſucceſſive ſupplies. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

This diſſimulation in war may be called ſtratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* addreſs and dexterity. *Notes on the Ody.*

Now in ſuch *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed!
A noble ſuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourſelf, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.

In ſuch an *exigent* I ſee not how they could have ſtaid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was deviſed to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you ſent,
And know your pleaſure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the proceſs leading to an outlawry. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

Theſe eyes, like lamps whoſe waſting oil is ſpent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

EXIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminitiveneſs; ſlenderneſs.

The *exiguity* and ſhape of the extant particles is now ſuppoſed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIGU'OUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their ſubtile parts and *exiguous* doſe are conſumed and evaporated in leſs than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin. It ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.

Our ſtate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led ſince thy *exile*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shak. H.* VI.

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. The perſon baniſhed.

O muſt the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulyſſes, ſole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coaſt,
Deplor'd his abſent queen, and empire loſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EXI'LE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full; not powerful. Not in uſe, except in philoſophical writings.

It were alſo good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a ſecret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* ſound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country; to tranſport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the ſnares of watchful tyranny. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal providence. *Wiſd.* xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*,
His mien he faſhion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden's Virgil's Æn.*

EXI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *exile*.] Baniſhment.

Fitzoſborn was diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of *exilement*. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

From ſaltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for ſulphur and ſmall-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noiſe or *exilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greaſy petre, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmalneſs; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cauſe is the *exility* of the ſpirit, or perhaps the abſence of the ſun. *Bac.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other ſounds, it is certain that the voice doth paſs through ſolid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewiſe a very cloſe body, and ſuch an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being ſubtilized, can loſe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of ſubtility are eſſentially the ſame thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as eaſy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South's Sermons.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that combination does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is paſt; a different ſcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is miſt
Than if he never did *exiſt*. *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.] State of being;
EXI'STENCY. } actual poſſeſſion of being.

Nor is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency*, naturally and neceſſarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addiſon's Cato.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts's Logick.*

EXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *exiſt*.] In being; in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe receſs or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 2.

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *exiſtent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women meerly players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodw.*

EXI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] Deſtructive; fatal;
EXI'TIOUS. } mortal.

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

EXODUS. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place:
EXODY. } the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and ſixty-five days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at leaſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXOLE'TE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλός.] A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. }
EXO'RBITANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitance*.]

1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed.

2. Enormity; I ſee ſome degree of this fault cleave to thoſe, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue*, *ſ.* 4.

2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right

The reverence of my preſence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The people were groſly impoſed on, to commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the preſcribed track; deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.

What ſignifies the fiction of the tortoiſe riding upon the wings of the wind, but to preſcribe bounds and meaſures to our *exorbitant* paſſions? *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been obſerved in all ages, and particularly thoſe *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws ſo particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithſtanding continually inured with cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſ.* 11.

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

Their ſubjects would live in great plenty, were not the impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too ſplendid for the territories. *Addiſon's Remarks in Italy.*

So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men, that they will graſp at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road preſcribed.

The planets ſometimes would have approached the ſun as near as the orb of Mercury, and ſometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the diſtance of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Reſort to farmers rich, and bleſs their halls,
And *exorciſe* the beds, and croſs the walls. *Dryden.*

EXORCISER. *n. ſ.* [from *exorciſe*.] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXORCISM. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

Will his lordſhip behold and hear our *exorciſms*? *Shakeſp.*

Symptoms ſupernatural, muſt be only curable by ſupernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorciſms*. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorciſts*, took upon them to call over them which had evil ſpirits. *Acts* xix. 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorciſt*, haſt conjur'd up
My mortified ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Is there no *exorciſt*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I ſee? *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

EXO'RDIUM: *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppreſs thine ear
With circumſtance, and long *exordiums* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been diſtaſted at this way of writing, by reaſon of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

EXORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

It ſeemeth that all thoſe curious *exornations* ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 15.

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal caſes. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneleſs; formed without bones.

Thus we daily obſerve in the heads of fiſhes, as alſo in ſnails and ſoft *exoſſeous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white ſtone, or teſtaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domeſtick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of ſome remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Continue freſh hot-beds to entertain ſuch *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

EXO'TICK. *n. ſ.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was ſeated on the other ſummit, which was barren, and produced, on ſome ſpots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and ſuch as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addiſon's Guard.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.
2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way; to diffuſe.

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the ſtream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expanſum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring ſound
Of waters iſſu'd from a cave, and ſpread
Into a liquid plain; then ſtood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanſe* of heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanſe*. *Savage.*

On the ſmooth *expanſe* of cryſtal lakes,
The ſinking ſtone at firſt a circle makes;
The trembling ſurface, by the motion ſtirr'd,
Spreads in a ſecond circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *expanſible*.] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded or ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of another; elſe all fluids would be alike in weight, *expanſibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacr. b.* i. *c.* 3.

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Bodies are not *expanſible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew's Coſmol.*

EXPA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *expand*.]

1. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface or greater ſpace.

'Tis demonſtrated that the condenſation and *expanſion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and preſſure incumbent upon it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The act of ſpreading out.

The eaſy *expanſion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightneſs, ſtrength, and ſhape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 5.

3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the ſtars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoſt *expanſion* of matter, and makes excurſions into that incomprehenſible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion in ſolid matter.

Diſtance or ſpace, in its ſimple abſtract conception, I call *expanſion*, to diſtinguiſh it from extenſion, which expreſſes this diſtance only as it is in the ſolid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an uſeleſs flight,
Loſt in *expanſion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore's Creation.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface, or greater ſpace.

The elaſtick or *expanſive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itſelf when compreſſed, hath been made uſe of in the common weather-glaſſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

Then no more
Th' *expanſive* atmoſphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomſon.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any preſcribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleaſures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free ſoul *expatiate* in the ſkies;
Amidſt her kindred ſtars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confeſs her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this ſcene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

With wonder ſeiz'd, we view the pleaſing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a cuſtom of offering the tongues to Mercury, becauſe they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this cuſtom. *Notes on Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* iii.

3. To let looſe; to allow to range. This ſenſe is very improper.

Make choice of a ſubject, which, being of itſelf capable of all that colours and the elegance of deſign can poſſibly give, ſhall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.

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